

It is fair to presume that the Titans President would be a thoroughly glib and charming person. But he is not. He is a little bit of a nutcase, probably; that he has accepted the standards of a virulent capitalist as authorities; that he has nurtured the evil natures that have reached him in his cloister, until they have absolutely incapacitated him from exercising the functions of a rational judgment over the whole nature has become so permeated with a sort of morbid and morose humor, that he has taken from every fibre of his being, until a straight jacket is as much more suitable for his condition than a college's gown and cap. If he had ever seen the ex-President, he would be the more if he had ever known him, he would have discovered that the objectives he would have set for himself would have been to be as cruel, even by tongue or pen. So far from being a creature, Gen Grant is remarkable for his delicate and gentle bearing. There is a native refinement about him which the associations of the camp have wholly failed to impair. No trace of profanity ever passes his lips. He is not

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measure, might affect his political fortunes. His voters of the Soldiers' Home bill, and of the bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, might have been misled by the charge that the proposals that they would detract from his personal popularity. It turned out, to be sure, as is generally done when a public servant is true to his convictions, that advertisement rather than injury resulted to him, as well as to his country from the course he pursued, but it is not to be denied that the public praise for having left out of his calculation all consideration for his own interests. And it is a fact which no American citizen is excusable for being ignorant of that there never has been an Executive who manifested less regard for his own popularity than Mr. Taft. And yet the fact that he was the only President whom the people persist in honoring and lauding in spite of the misrepresentations and calumnies which find ready acceptance in the study of an occasional reckless who mistakes indignation for virtue and spleen for party spirit, is a fact which is a tribute to his character. In it, at least, unless it means that this man made war in earnest for the sake of conquering a peace that should be lasting. If there is less to be said for him than for any other President ever was a student in Tufts College, who was more free than Gen. Grant from any of the bad qualities that take to breed human infirmities, it is because he took the more certain gains to avoid the example of his predecessor. The distributive of that functionary which we are discussing deserves the epithet of brutal. It is one of those rash and random deliberations that are manifestous of statement, libelous in tone, shocking to every cultivated and inquiring mind. It is a piece of work that no author should ever show upon the field of polemics and

of the Sermon on the Mount and the injunction of St. Paul to the Ephesians, "let all bitterness and wrath and anger and clamor and every speaking be put away from you, with all malice."

The country sorely needs reform; there is no doubt whatever about that. But it is not so in the domain of politics that the besom of purification can be most usefully set to work, for in the conduct of our national affairs we have been making improvement steadily and rapidly. The Government is more efficient, its administration is cumbersome and unwieldy, but it is not corrupt.

We seldom do anything expeditiously or to the best advantage. There is a great deal of "red-tape" in the management of the business of the departments. We don't dispatch matters as readily. We have too many laws, and too many of them are not so good. There are few of them that are so free from ambiguity as to be susceptible of opposite interpretations. It would be a blessing if we could simplify our statutes, reduce their number, and amend their imperfections. There is no ground for fault-finding. It is not very far from these deductions that happens to light in these days nothing that brings to hidden. If there were any instances of malfeasance we should not only be sure to have universal blame for it, but the whole world in all ages would be sure to exaggerate.

Judging by this extraordinary effusion of the President of Tufts College, it is among our seminaries of learning that the missionaries of reform can be most usefully employed. If the sources of our literature are impure the water

expected to go forth from that Institution, unless the students should be sufficiently ennobled with grace and wisdom to reject altogether the counsels of their chiefs? We should lose upon the world every year a parcel of men, who would be the life and soul of the free, smarting, growling, cutting, whining male who would be pests in every social circle they belauded with their presence. They would be so blinded by their prejudices that they could see nothing good in all God's universes save the vilest of the vilest, and instead of expounding with fervor, fire, and truth the principles of liberty and shared skill, every vestige of their original humanity was lost. No matter how honest men may be, if they are not cheerful and of hopeful temperament, they are of very little use to the general community which they are in but of. And more so, if they are not cheerful and of hopeful temperament, they will be likely to keep in the line of rectitude himself very long. Suspicion and猜忌 generally lodge under the same roof. A natural law of affinity cements their companionship. He who is readiest to impugn the motives of others is also the most ready to suspect others of his confidence. There is a great deal of truth in the saying that "he who calls all mankind rogues convinces one."

If we are to have another deluge of defamations such as has more than once disgraced our Presidential canvases it is as well to serve time to the man who has been so disgraced, and prepared to take blows as well as to give them. They should be made to understand that neither an academic hall, nor an urbanar pulpit are secure fastnesses whence they can escape their despised and despising. They should take their poisoned arrows of vilification with

that anybody who wantonly libels his country and his countrymen by giving currency to accusations that are wholly unsupported by facts and which the exercise of a reasonable degree of intelligence would demonstrate to be false, is an enemy of the state. He is not entitled to countenance or toleration. The higher his position the more heinous his offense. If he holds the office of a public teacher his conduct is all the more reprehensible. It is indispensable to the common welfare that the rising generation should be made to realize and comprehend the great truth that the agency which is entrusted to them for the guidance and the regulation of morals and its observance of the obligations of official probity; that we are making continual and gratifying progress in the right direction and that if they are ambitious of a successful career they must avoid with











